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JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Quid non audebis, perfida Lingua, loqui? Mart.

AS the following concerns the Vindication of a Gentleman, whose Character is very dear to all who have the Honour of his Acquaintance, and ought to be no less so to the Public, we shall postpone every other Matter to give it an immediate Place.

To the Author of the Jacobite Journal.

SIR,

I Have lately read a Pamphlet intitled, *A second and third Letter to the Whigs*. The Scurrilities in it are below any Body's Notice, and so are the Reasonings; but I think it worth while, in Answer to the Assertions of that impudent Libeller, to mention to you some Facts which I certainly know to be true: First, that the Gentleman abused in that Pamphlet under the Name of *Selim*, did not write the Letter to the Tories; nor ever saw, or heard of it, till he read it in Print. This I affirm upon certain Knowledge, and this, one would think, no Man could doubt of, who reads that Letter, meerly from the Matter contained in it, without needing any other Proof. Yet upon the absurd Supposition of his having writ it, that Gentleman is aspersed by the Author of the *Letters to the Whigs*, as designing to attack the Liberty of the Press, agreeably to a Paragraph in the *Letter to the Tories*, which does indeed call for such a Restraint. And upon the same groundless Supposition, much more Abuse in the first *Letter to the Whigs*, and in those two lately published, is thrown upon him by the same dirty Hand. 2dly, I must take Notice, that the last Edition of the *Persian Letters*, corrected by the Author, was not published since he came into his Majesty's Service, but in the very Beginning of the Year 1744, having been revised by him in the Year 1743; so that the Alterations then made were agreeable to his Sentiments while he was in Opposition, and not made with any Regard to his being in Office, as this Writer suggests; by which three Parts in four of the Wit and Raillery in the second *Letter to the Whigs* falls to the Ground. 3dly, I affirm, that this Gentleman, while in Opposition, never *had a Hand in a private Printing Press*, as this Writer asserts *p.* 34; nor ever *writ* or *countenanced* any *immoral* or *irreligious* Paper or Book, or *seditious Libel*, or *personal Scurrilities*, or *private Anecdotes* of Defamation; but always expresst the utmost Abhorrence of all such Writings, as all who knew him then can attest, and as even those who were most prejudiced against him then have since been convinced. He had indeed the Misfortune to have such Writings sometimes imputed to him, upon no better Grounds than the Letter to the Tories is now; and against that kind of Defamation there is no Security to the best Man in the World.

Next, I assert, that neither he nor his particular Friends did ever *speak* or *vote*, while in *Opposition*, against *Septennial Parliaments*, as the Writer of this Libel asserts, *p.* 30; and for the Truth of this I appeal to all the Members of the two last Parliaments; not to take notice, that his Opinion upon this Point stands just the same in the *first* Edition of the *Persian Letters* as in the *last*, though in the *last* he has added some Arguments to enforce his Opinion, which the Importance of the Subject seem'd to require.

Lastly, I must observe, that the Words quoted *p.* 10, from one of the *Persian Letters*, to prove a Conformity of Opinions between the Author of them and of the Letter to the Tories, *viz.* "That "the Licentiousness of the Press was grown of late "to such a dangerous Height, as to require extra-"ordinary Remedies; and that, if it were put un-"der the Inspection of some discreet and judicious "Person, it would be far more beneficial to the "Public." I must observe, I say, that these Words are not there delivered as the Opinion of the Author himself; but, on the contrary, are immediately answer'd in a very strong manner, agreeably to the Tenour of the whole Letter, (*see Persian Letters, last Edition, Epist.* 48, *p.* 248.) which Answer this honest and candid Writer has quite suppress, and only taken this Part of the Dialogue, in order to make good his Charge upon the Gentleman by whom those Letters were writ.

I could mention many more Facts affirm'd in this Pamphlet, in relation both to this Gentleman and to his Friends, with no more Regard to Truth than those I have already taken Notice of, particularly that execrable Falshood of *their publishing Loads of Scandal against his R. H.*; but it is unnecessary and irksome to follow such an Author through all his Lies. The World will judge by these of the rest, and he has past Sentence upon himself.—Speaking of the Gentleman whom he calls *Selim*, he says (*p.* 34) *If I have once misquoted him, or ascribed to him one detestable Doctrine which is not his own, I am willing my Writings should incur the Stigma that I call for on his.* So far is just; but when he adds, that on this Condition he would consent *to abolish the Liberty of the Press*, and erect an *Index Expurgatorius*, he goes beyond what either that Gentleman or any of his Friends will ever consent to, on any Account. The Abuse of the Press, so far as it is personal to themselves, they see with Contempt: If it offends in a higher Manner, there are Laws in Being to punish those Offences, and *let those Laws take their Course*; but let nothing be done, even for the Security of Government, by which Liberty can be hurt.

POSTSCRIPT.

Upon Enquiry I find that the Bookseller, for whom the *Persian Letters* were printed, has, without the Knowledge of the Author, for some End of his own, lately publish'd a very few of them with a new Title-Page, put to them last Year, and dated 1747; but the 5th Edition, *with all the Alterations that are in them now*, was publish'd very early in the Year 1744, as will appear by the Books sold at that Time; was revised and corrected in the Spring and Summer of the Year 1743.

As Truth, Justice, and Public Good are the Principles on which this Paper is founded, the ensuing Letter wanted no Recommendation to us; nor do we apprehend it will want any to our Readers.

SIR,

HAving read in your Paper of the 19th Instant a Plan or Proposal for the Improvement of the Highlands of *Scotland*, by erecting 50 Townships or Villages there, with sundry Encouragements and Conditions tending to promote Industry in that uncultivated Part of this Island; and being convinced that such a Measure would produce the most salutary Effects, I cannot help communicating to the Public, by your means, a Hint for the more ready Execution of the Plan abovementioned, which occurr'd to me on hearing that a Bill was on Foot for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

It is notorious, that there are several thousand Persons now confined for Debt in the Gaols of this Kingdom, who are not only unserviceable to the Public, but are also a dead Burthen upon it, as they must be supported by the Labour of others; and as these Persons might be render'd useful Members of Society, it is certainly very just and reasonable that the Legislature should occasionally interpose, and give them that Relief by a Special Law, which they cannot have by the Law in general.

But as this Relief has never been administer'd, except on Condition of yielding up all their Effects to their Creditors, the Consequence is, that Numbers of unfortunate and indigent Persons are turn'd adrift at once, without having the immediate Means of Subsistance: A Circumstance attended with obvious Inconveniences, which often frustrate the good Intentions of those insolvent Acts of Parliament.

This Observation is so trite, that I have often wonder'd it should never have produced something, either to cure or palliate so palpable an Inconvenience, which may very probably be owing to the Difficulty of the Case, especially on former Occasions; as no Fund may have existed which could be appropriated to their Support, consistent with the Justice due to their Creditors.

By the abovementioned Plan for improving the Highlands, two Acres of Land in Property and Flax-seed are to be assign'd to each of the first Inhabitants, or Planters of the Villages to be erected, which, attended with the Advantages of Situation and the Cheapness of the Country, might of itself afford to an industrious Family the necessary Means of beginning the World with Advantage.

But as some small Stock for the Purchase of Houshold Furniture and the Implements of Husbandry, or of any useful Manufacture, would greatly contribute to the Success of the Adventurer, nay must be necessary to his Subsistence at first; I cannot think that the Creditors of any insolvent Debtor, willing to settle as abovementioned, and to become industrious, would begrudge a small Share of his Effects to enable him to do so; or perhaps some other small Fund may, by the Wisdom of the Legislature, be appropriated to that Purpose.

Upon this Supposition, I propose that each insolvent Debtor, who shall give Security to go and settle in one of the Villages to be erected in the Highlands, with his or her Family, and to abide there for the Space of Years, shall have the Benefit and Advantages pointed out by the Plan abovementioned; and upon the Surrender of his or her Effects to the Creditors, shall be absolutely discharged.

If these Encouragements should induce a considerable Number of industrious *English* to settle in the manner above specify'd, I am confident they would soon reap the Fruits of their Labours, and that they would not be tempted to abandon those Benefits, which Nature would teach them to transmit to their Children.

And ſuch a Settlement would have further Advantages: It would afford a Nurſery for the *Engliſh* Language in thoſe Parts; would ſtrengthen the Union of the two Nations by the Coalition of their mutual Intereſts, and would prove an additional Bulwark to our moſt happy Conſtitution, &c.

London, March 26, 1747. *I am*, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, March 22.

THE States General have taken a Reſolution to prohibit, under the moſt ſevere Penalties, the Importation of all Kinds of Manufacture fabricated in the French King's Dominions, either for Cloathing, Ornament, or Furniture, which are not included in their Placart of the 6th of December laſt. The States General promoted this Morning M. d'Imhoff, Governor of Batavia, to the Rank of General of the Foot, at the Prince of Orange's Recommendation.

Hague, March 29. The Placart which prohibits the Importation of French Manufactures was publiſhed this Morning, which has this material Addition, That the Prohibition extends not only to the Manufactures which may be uſed either for Cloathing, Ornament, or Furniture, but likewiſe to all other Manufactures whatſoever, fabricated in any Part of the French King's Dominions. This Placart, with that of the 6th of December, contains almoſt a total Prohibition of all Commodities either of the Growth of France, and of all the French Colonies, or of thoſe manufactured there. The Prince of Orange received three Days ago the ſolemn Deputation from the States of Utrecht, with the Diploma, by which the Stadtholderſhip of their Province is ſettled upon his Highneſs's Male and Female Iſſue. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle arrived here the Day before yeſterday; and General Schwartzemburgh is to ſet out in a Day or two, to command the Troops which are to form the Cantonment in the Neighbourhood of Breda. ib.

Hague, March 29. Prince Frederick of Heſſe Caſſel having refuſed, as being the older General, to ſerve under M. de Schwartzemberg, who was appointed to command the Cantonment in the Neighbourhood of Breda. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle is to return thither in a few Days in order to take upon him that Command. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and the young Prince, are in perfect Health; but the young Princeſs was yeſterday taken ill with the Meaſles, though in a very favourable Manner. ib.

Hague, April 2. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, who has been for ſome Days paſt indiſpoſed, is now, God be praiſed, perfectly recovered. ib.

Hague, April 2. We are aſſured, that Veldt Marſhal de Naſſau is to command in Chief, under the Prince of Orange, the Troops of the Republick. The young Princeſs, who was taken ill with the Meaſles a few Days ago, is in a fair Way of Recovery. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle propoſes to ſet out Tomorow for Breda. ib.

The freſheſt Advices from Paris ſay, that among the new Duties impoſed, they reckon the following, viz. a Penny in the Pound upon Tallow, Twopence in the Pound upon Hair Powder, Threepence in the Pound upon unwrought Wax, Twopence a Pound more upon white Wax, Eighteenpence a Ream upon all Writing-Paper, and in Proportion upon all other Papers, upon which the Parliament have made Remonſtrances, and received from the King the following Anſwer; "It is "always with Regret, that I *reſolve* to load my People "with new Impoſitions; but as Neceſſity obliges me "to it, in order to obtain for them the great Benefit of "Peace, it is *my Will and Pleaſure* that my Parlia-"ment proceed inſtantly to regiſter the Edict, and two "Declarations that I have ſent them. My Chancellor "will explain to you what Alleviations I am inclined "to make." W. R. *This is a Language which ſome Engliſh* Ideots *deſire to hear at Weſtminſter.*

Tueſday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Turin, March 16. We continue, with great Diligence, making all the neceſſary Preparations for the Expedition againſt Corſica. Piquets from ſeveral Regiments have been added to the two Battalions before appointed, and the Commiſſaries, Engineers, Officers of Artillery, and an Auditor of War are nominated. Orders have been ſent to Savona to begin lading the Tranſports with the Military Munitions and Cannon that are to be employ'd in this Expedition.

In Conformity to the Convention ſigned at the Hague, Jan. 26, Admiral Byng is cauſing a Number of ſmall Veſſels, as Brigantines, Felucas and Galiots, to be arm'd, in order to make Head againſt the Ships of the Enemy, which are continually paſſing from Monaco to Genoa, and back again; keeping ſo nigh the Coaſt, that the large Men of War cannot come near them.

The Engliſh have juſt taken ſeven French Barks, in their Return from Genoa to Villafrancha. They had carried Troops to the Duke of Richlieu.

Leghorn, March 16. The Baſhaw of Rhodes's Galley, which was carried into Malta ſome time ago by the Slaves, is a three-deck'd Veſſel, well-arm'd. Of 140 Turks only 22 eſcaped, among whom are the Baſhaw and the Major of the Galley. The new Maſters of this Ship took in their Paſſage a Ship belonging to Canea, which they have alſo carried into Malta. The Genoeſe and their Allies continue ſtrengthening themſelves about Spezzia. The Imperialiſts are alſo making their Diſpoſitions, but with little Noiſe, and in ſuch a manner that it cannot yet be gueſs'd where they will begin their Operations.

Geneva, March 26. The Duke of Modena arrived here To-day, and ſets out To-morrow for Chamberry, from whence he will accompany the Infant Don Philip into Province.

Dreſden, March 22. The King has cauſed Circular Letters to be ſent to his Miniſters at Foreign Courts, informing them of the Arreſt of M. de la Salle at Dantzick. His Majeſty ſeems to be little ſatisfied with the Conduct of the French Reſident with reſpect to the March of the Ruſſian Troops, and with the Cabals of that Miniſter to diſturb the Repoſe of this Kingdom.

Bruſſels, March 31. M. Saxe and Lowendahl ſet out Yeſterday Morning for Antwerp, whither the General Quarters will be transferr'd on Tueſday. All the Troops which were to form the Army, having been ordered into their Cantonments by the 29th, it is computed that there are now betwixt Namur and Antwerp 183 Battalions and 296 Squadrons. The Cordon they form paſſes through Warre and Mechlin.

There has been a Talk of an important Expedition, but Things are conducted with ſo much Secrecy, that it is impoſſible to gueſs where the Bomb will break; tho' 'tis thought Breda and the Poſts adjacent are principally aim'd at; and that upon the Succeſs of this Enterprize, to be made before the Allies can get their Forces together, the Siege of Maeſtricht will depend. Great Convoys of Forage and Straw are from time to time ſent to Louvain and Namur. We are aſſured, that the Houſehold Troops will join the Army by the 15th of next Month, and that the King and the Dauphin will arrive here the Beginning of May.

Steenbergen, April 1. They work inceſſantly to compleat the Fortifications both here and in Zealand, and the Troops are every where in Motion, in order to draw near together. Two Imperial Regiments from the Iſland of Tholen have paſſed by here for Oudenboſch, and the Regiment of Raders is arrived from Zurickzee to relieve that of Leinengen, which is to join the Army. The two Battalions, which form Part of our Garriſon, have alſo received Orders to begin their March.

Helvoetſluys, April 3. A Convoy of 30 Tranſports, with Engliſh Troops, are actually now paſſing by for Williamſtadt, and we expect ſuddenly a greater Number.

Hague, April 4. The Stadtholder and all his Family are perfectly well, Princeſs Caroline being juſt recovered. Thurſday next, the 11th Inſtant, is now fixed for the Chriſtning of the young Prince. Yeſterday a grand Military Conference was held at the Hotel of the Duke of Cumberland, where were preſent the Stadtholder, M. Bathiani, and many other Generals. It laſted almoſt three Hours, and ſeveral Expreſſes were diſpatch'd when it broke up. The Prince of Wolfenbuttle ſet out for Breda laſt Night, and this Morning the Prince of Heſſe took the Road of Utrecht. General Burmania, and ſeveral other Officers, ſet out this Evening for Oudenboſch; and M. Vereſt is upon his Departure for Breda, as Deputy to the Army, which is immediately to aſſemble there.

Naples, March 12. In the Night betwixt the 6th and 7th there was one of the moſt furious Storms here that has been felt for a long Time. It ſtript the Roofs from off moſt of the Houſes, and wreck'd a Frigate that was at Anchor at the Point of Egg-Caſtle. Only 34 of the Crew were ſaved.

Nice, March 18. A Courier has paſſed by here in his Way from Paris to Genoa, with Diſpatches for the Duke of Richlieu. We learn from him, that the Marſhal Duke of Belleiſle propoſes to ſet out the 15th of April, in order to put himſelf at the Head of the King's Army in this Neighbourhood. 'Tis thought that the Campaign will open immediately after his Arrival, as the Marquis de las Minas is expected from Spain about the ſame Time. A new Bridge has been built over the Var near Cannes, for the Paſſage of the Troops out of Provence and Languedoc. Ib.

Cologne, April 2. Our moſt Serene Elector has been again indiſpoſed, but is now perfectly recovered. The two Burgo-maſters, who reigned in this City two Years ago, when Prince Charles of Lorrain paſſed through it, have received a freſh Summons from the Court of Vienna, to render an Account of the Motives that induced them not to pay to his Royal Highneſs the Honours due to his Birth. The Imperial Troops, who march'd lately from hence towards the Maeſe, have paid for every thing except Lodging, in their Paſſage thro' the Dutchy of Juliers. Ib.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticiſm, Thurſday March 31.

THE Author of the 2d and 3d Letter to the *Whigs*, being brought upon his Tryal, pleaded to the Juriſdiction of the Court, and as the famous *Coke*, who being indicted on the *Coventry* Act, urged, that his Deſign was Murder and not Mayhem; ſo did the Priſoner inſiſt, that his Crime was of too atrocious a Nature for the Cognizance of this Court.

This Objection was over-ruled by his Honour, who ſaid, That every Abuſe of the Preſs was ſubject to his Cenſures; that he had indeed a kind of concurrent Juriſdiction, as the Judgments of Contempt or Infamy, which are given in this Court, do very well ſtand with thoſe Puniſhments which are inflicted in any other.

Then the Council for the Proſecution, having firſt opened the Indictment, which was for outragious and malicious Calumny, proceeded to his Proofs, in the following Manner:

And firſt he alledged, that the Culprit not only every where aſſerts, that the Author of the *Perſian Letters* and the Writer of the *Letter to the Tories* is one and the ſame Perſon; but that, in Page 6. he ſays he will prove it. By which it is maliciouſly inſinuated that this Fact is here proved upon the Perſon calumniated; (nay, in Page 21 he ſays, no Man living can doubt of it: Whereas there is not, in the whole Letter, one ſingle Proof attempted of it.

Again, in Page 8. this excellent Perſon is charged with having been the Author of much perſonal Scurrility, (nay, indeed, he and his Friends of all the Perſonal Scurrility) publiſhed from the Year 1734 to 1747, without producing any Evidence to ſupport ſo black a Charge; and the Falſhood of which is only to be equalled by that of another Calumny in the ſame Page, where the ſame Perſon and his Friends are accuſed *of publiſhing a Load of Odium and Scandal againſt his R. H.* This is again repeated Page 14, and again, in the moſt impudent Manner, Page 16. *Who can ſpirit up a Son againſt a Father, then a Father againſt a Son, and perhaps when deſperate with each, foſter up a Brother to dictate to both.* What Odium, or what Scandal is here meant? If any ſuch hath been publiſhed, (for I have read none) the excellent Perſon here accuſed is moſt innocent of it; and he and his Friends may defy the malicious Calumniator to name any one Inſtance of their having publiſhed, or having encouraged the publiſhing of any Thing of this kind. And as for the laſt malignant Reflection of having fomented any Diviſions of this tender Kind, here baſely, and without the leaſt Colour of Evidence, inſinuated, curſed may they be who have attempted it, if there are any ſuch; and as curſed thoſe who charge that Guilt on the Innocent.

I omit the Scurrility of this Writer. His calling Men, Page 11. *the moſt profligate Characters that ever exiſted.* P. 17. One *diſgracing Patriotiſm with Irreligion.* P. 18. *An Animal ſo ſwoln with Poiſon, that he ſhou'd, like the Scorpion, carry about him the Antidote to his own Venom.* P. 23. *A profligate Incendiary, who hopes to build his own Fortune on public Confuſion.* Ib. *Ingrafting Canting upon Prophaneſs.* Ib. *Cataline and Cromwell.* P. 24. *Ambitious Boy, with a bad Heart, ſucceſsfully wicked.* Ib. *Scribbler.* P. 27. *Revolted Patriot, Adopter of Perſecution, who would maſſacre his Opponents*, &c.

The Way he makes out the latter Part of the Charge is incomparable. The Author of the *Perſian Letters* had ſaid, You ſhould pull down at

once theſe Enſigns of Party, which are indeed falſe Colours hung out by Faction, and ſet up inſtead of them one National Standard, which all who leave, by whatever Name they may call themſelves, ſhould be conſidered and uſed as Deſerters. Now, ſays this acute Reaſoner, *Death is the Puniſhment of Deſerters*, and *conſequently* that Gentleman *would inflict that Puniſhment on all Men in Oppoſition.* P. 46. But further, the Author of the *Perſian Letters* calls for *Juſtice upon Public Offenders.* Upon which this Writer in a Fury cries out, *If a Man ſo void of every Sentiment of* Engliſh *Good-Nature, that amiable Word, for which no other Language has a ſynonymous Term, ſo adulterated to every Opinion that is eſſential to* Engliſh *Liberty: If ſuch a Man does not deſerve to be ſtigmatized, Satyr has loſt its Province, and Praiſe and Reproach may be Words without Meaning.* The bare repeating this Nonſenſe explodes it better than any Obſervations upon it can do. But thus it is, that throughout this Pamphlet, the Accuſations brought againſt this Worthy Gentleman are proved and ſupported. In ſhort, no Man who hath the leaſt Acquaintance with this Gentleman, in public or private Character, can read this Letter without being equally aſtoniſhed at the Malice and Folly of the Writer.

The Culprit appeared contumacious, and made no Defence, ſaying, if his Proofs were not ſufficient, he could produce no better; upon which the Court adjudged him guilty of Calumny, and pronounced Sentence of Infamy againſt him.

Falſhoods and Calumnies of as black a Nature, againſt other Hon. Gentlemen, were alſo proved upon this Writer in his Third Letter. But we want room to inſert the Proceedings upon them in this preſent Paper.

(Adjourned.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday, March 26.

It is believed, that in caſe the Conferences at Aix la Chapelle are attended with a proſperous Concluſion, ſo that the Preliminaries of a general Peace are ſettled, his Majeſty may poſſibly viſit his foreign Dominions in the Summer, but not ſo early as has been talk'd of, on Account of the many Matters of Importance, which are likely to require his Royal Preſence at home. W. E.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers to ſign the following Bills, viz.

A Bill for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by a Land Tax, for the Service of the Year 1748.

A Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

A Bill to prohibit Aſſurance on Ships belonging to France, and on Merchandizes or Effects laden thereon during the preſent War.

A Bill to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices, by taking the Oaths within the Time limited by Law.

And to ſeveral Road and private Bills. ib.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a very ſtrict Enquiry will be made into a Diſturbance that lately happened at Oxford, in order to prevent the Seats of the Muſes from becoming Theatres of factious Diſputes, by which the Students are diverted from their proper Buſineſs, and rendered leſs fit for diſcharging, in their riper Years, the Duties of civil Life, though certainly the qualifying them for theſe, ought to be the great End of Education. ib. *To poiſon the Seminaries of Education with falſe Doctrine, may in ſome Senſe be compared to the poiſoning a Fountain; and indeed it is in Youth only that ſuch monſtrous and nonſenſical Principles as thoſe of Jacobitiſm can poſſibly be imbibed.*

Commodore Cooper will ſoon hoiſt his Pendant at the Nore, on board the St. Albans Man of War of 64 Guns, to command a Squadron for the Channel Service. ib.

The Antelope Privateer has taken a rich Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, and ſeveral St. Domingo Men, and carried them into Antigua. ib.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Captain Man of War off Martinico, Jan. 12.

'*Nov.* 18. we fell in with ſeveral of the Merchant 'Ships, which were Part of the Convoy, belonging to 'the Men of War taken by Admiral Hawke; there 'were four Men of War of us on the Service, the Captain, Dragon, Dreadnought and Ludlow-Caſtle; we 'took twenty Sail in all, eight of which were taken by 'us, ſix by the Dreadnought, five by the Dragon, and 'one by the Ludlow-Caſtle; we have brought ſixteen 'into Barbadoes, the other four ſeparated in the Night 'we were in hopes they got into Antigua or ſome of 'the Leeward Iſlands, but two have been ſince retaken, 'and the other brought into Barbadoes. Their Value 'is not yet known, but muſt, at leaſt, amount to '100,000 l. We have been ſome Time cruizing off 'this Place, to intercept Five Men of War in the 'French India Company's Service; they are the richeſt 'Ships that have ſailed to Europe ſome Years, and 'have amongſt other Wealth the Ranſom of Fort 'St. George on board. Our Men are in Top Spirits, 'and we are more than a Match for them. One of 'them is of 74 Guns, one 64, one 54, and two 44; 'and are to convoy 60 Sugar Ships to Europe. ib.

Tueſday, March 29.

General Bland is appointed to command the Forces in Scotland, in the room of General Churchill. G. A.

Yeſterday the Corps of the Counteſs of Poulet, Relict of the late Earl of Poulet, was carried out of Town, to be interr'd near Frome in Somerſetſhire, the Burial Place of that Noble Family. By her Death a Jointure of 2000 l. per Ann. deſcends to her Son, the preſent Earl, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty. ib.

Yeſterday there was an elegant Entertainment at his Grace the Duke of Richmond's, in Privy Garden, Whitehall, where were preſent the Right Hon. the Earl and Counteſs of Lincoln, the Earl and Counteſs of Pembroke, and Henry Fox, Eſq; and his Lady, (who is the eldeſt Daughter of his Grace) with ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Trentham, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Gower, was married to the Lady Louiſa Egerton, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of Bridgwater. W. E.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington was married to the Right Hon. the Lady Charlotte Boyle, only Daughter to the Earl of Burlington. ib.

We hear that the Parliament will not riſe till the latter End of May. ib.

Wedneſday, March 30.

The Deux Reeneſs, the Vanquier, and the Notre Dame de Roſaire, three Ships from Old France, are taken, and carried into Jamaica. G. A.

The Weſel, and a Country Sloop, have taken off the Eaſt-End of Jamaica two Spaniſh Privateers, and carried them into the ſaid Iſland. ib.

A French Ship from St. Domingo to Rochelle, is taken by the Ruby, Lewis, of Briſtol, and carried into Jamaica. ib.

We have Advice, by the Baltimore, Capt. Breeding, arrived at Briſtol from Jamaica, that the Tryal of Commodore Cornelius Mitchell was finiſhed; and that the ſaid Commodore is mulcted five Years Pay, and render'd Incapable of ſerving again in his Majeſty's Navy. ib.

There is alſo Advice, that Rear-Admiral Knowles, with his Majeſty's Ships Canterbury, Lark, Warwick, and Fowey, was arrived at Jamaica, and had taken the Command of the Squadron there. Immediately on his Arrival he ordered all the Captains, Lieutenants, &c. to repair on board their Ships, and had ſent ſeveral of them out to cruize, and the reſt were preparing to follow. ib.

Yeſterday the Court wore Favours, in Honour of the Marriage of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington with the Lady Charlotte Boyle; and of the Lord Viſc. Trentham, with the Lady Betty Egerton. ib.

Thurſday, March 31.

Yeſterday at Noon arrived an Expreſs, with Advice that Sir Peter Warren, with Part of his Squadron, arrived at St. Helens on Tueſday at 6 o' Clock in the Afternoon; and that the reſt of the Squadron had put into Plymouth. G. A.

We hear, that they have brought in two French Ships, one bound out, and the other home to France. He has alſo retaken five Ships. ib.

We are informed, that Capt. Pearce of his Majeſty's Sloop Drake, has taken and carried into Jamaica, a Ship of 400 Tons, bound from Nantz to Loagone, with a valuable Cargoe on board. ib.

Laſt Night, about Eight o'Clock, ſeven Priſoners in Newgate for Smuggling, on the Keepers opening the Door of their Apartment, ruſhed on them with Piſtols and Bludgeons, and knocking them down, ran out of the Priſon, taking different Ways; but an Alarm being ſpread, three of them were retaken in the neighbouring Streets, and carried back to Newgate. W. E.

Yeſterday a great many Goods, and other Things of Value, the Property of ſeveral unhappy Sufferers, were dug out of the Ruins at the Fire in Cornhill, by the Workmen, and reſtored to the Owners. ib.

By Letters from Plymouth of the 27th Inſtant, we have Advice, that Sir Coventry Carew, Bart. of Anthony near that Place, Knight of the Shire for Cornwall, died the Day before of a Conſumption. ib.

A few Days ſince died the Hon. Mrs. Murray, Siſter to the Right Hon. the Lord Elibank, of the Kingdom of Scotland. ib.

On Tueſday laſt died at his Houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Dr. Tancred Robinſon, an eminent Phyſician, and one of the Fellows of the College of Phyſicians. ib.

Friday, April 1.

Late laſt Night arrived an Expreſs from Deal, with the agreeable News of the Arrival in the Downs of three Eaſt-India Ships, and the Liſbon Fleet, convoyed by two Men of War. G. A.

On Wedneſday laſt three Students were brought to Town from Oxford, and carried before his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, for drinking the Pretender's Health; and they were all ordered into the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger. ib.

We hear that an Officer of Diſtinction is ordered into Cuſtody, and that a Meſſenger is gone into Oxfordſhire, to bring him up. ib.

We hear that James Buller, Eſq; and Arthur Tremaine, Eſq; are Candidates for the County of Cornwall, in the Room of Sir Coventry Carew, Bart. deceaſed.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has appointed the Firſt General Seal to be held at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, before Eaſter Term, on Tueſday the 19th of April next. ib.

Alſo the Second General Seal to be held on Saturday the 23d of April. ib.

A Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal, to enable George Malbon, Cl. M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl Gower, to hold the Vicarage of Abbots-Bromley, in the County of Stafford and Dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, together with the Vicarage of Uttoxeter, in the ſame County and Dioceſe. ib.

A Commiſſion for the Peace has alſo paſs'd the Great Seal for Cawood in the County of York. ib.

Yeſterday at the Anniverſary Feaſt of the London Infirmary, the Collection at the Church and Merchant-Taylor's Hall, amounted to 1200 l. ib.

We hear that the Rehearſal of the Muſick of the Sons of the Clergy will be on the 3d of May, and the Feaſt on the 5th. ib.

Yeſterday died Mrs. Anne Waghorne, who for many Years kept Waghorn's Coffee-houſe, adjoining to the Houſe of Lords, in Old Palace Yard, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday Thomas Gayler was committed to the Gatehouſe, by Thomas Ellys, Eſq; of New Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, for picking the Pocket of Richard Neale of two Gold Ducats, Two Shillings, and a Handkerchief. ib.

Monday laſt Mr. Whitefield of St. James's-ſtreet, and his Wife, coming to Town in a Chaiſe, from Twickenham, were overtaken at Hammerſmith by a Caravan, coming from Windſor, which croſſing the Road, overturned them, by which they were very much hurt, and narrowly eſcaped with their Lives. ib.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington has hired the large Houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet, that the late Earl Powlet lived in.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, March 29.

'On Sunday the Artificers of the Dock-yard work'd 'double Days on the Ships fitting out for Sea-Service. 'They have work'd three Sundays running. Never was 'greater Expedition uſed for fitting out Ships than has 'been for three Weeks paſt.

'Yeſterday arrived at Spithead, and came directly 'into the Harbour, his Majeſty's Ship the Greenwich, 'of 50 Guns, launched laſt Saturday was Se'nnight at 'Leap in the Iſle of Wight. She is eſteemed a very 'complete Ship of her Force.'

Jacobite Wit in the London Evening Poſt.

The ADVICE; or, An *Extempore Addreſs* to the *Freeholders* of the County of *Northhampton.*

BRITONS, awake! your Country's Cauſe
Retrieve with Reſolution;
Vote for it Freedom, and its Laws,
And ſave the Conſtitution.

Curſt Bribery may deſtroy the State,
And empty the Exchequer;
Then Ways and Means to fill up that
Will ruin us the quicker.

Therefore, to get our Taxes lower,
And make us live more ſprightly,
Is to reject bad Men in Power,
And chooſe right honeſt KNIGHTLEY.

From a Well-Wiſher *to his Cauſe.*

London Evening Poſt, Saturday.

And ſurely every one muſt be a Well-wiſher to the Cauſe of this Great Man, who is to RETRIEVE OUR COUNTRY, *to* SAVE THE CONSTITUTION, *and to make us* live more ſprightly. *I am ſorry therefore that the ſame Printer, who hath here ſet forth his Hero in the Light of Don Quixote, ſhould in his Paper of Tueſday, diſgrace him by a Compariſon with a common Prize-fighter, in the following Paragraphs.*

We hear that the moſt ancient and truly noble Science of *Defence* is to be revived in Northampton, according to the Cuſtom of Sports in Eaſter-Week; and that *Hans* of the Borough, in Defiance of all the *Country Lads*, mounts the Stage, and plays for the Hat, and the Honour of wearing it before his Betters,——though he had his Head ſeverely broke once before, on the like Occaſion.——The Gentlemen, who are pleaſed to encourage the Diverſion (to be ſure!) for the *publick* Good, puff away their once-defeated Champion, by bragging of his *Seconds*, and ſhewing a Liſt of Town-Heroes, of about half a Dozen of the Family of the *Duke*'s, above a Score of *Pierces*, with one *Biſhop* among them, who are to ſupport him in his Claim.

On the other Side, honeſt VAL of the Hills is to bring down with him his *Country Lads*—the old Family of the *Earls*, excepting one that was lately gon'd by a *Bedford* Bull,—the *Wrights* and *Cartwrights*, and *Farmers*, one by the broken Bridge excepted——The whole Country will appear in Support of their Honour, and it is not doubted but VAL will behave to the Mirror of *Knighthood*; and *Hans* and Company will never enter the Liſts again.

An Centurion from the *Hundreds* of *Drury* is to ſee fair Play, a clear Stage, and no Favour.

London Evening Poſt, Tueſday.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Hayter, of Compton Street, Linnen Draper.
James Richardſon, late of Bi.chin-Lane, London, Glaſs-grinder and Chapman.

Bank Stock 117 3 4ths. India Ditto no Price. South Sea Stock no Price. Ditto Old Annuities per 1 4th. Ditto New 90 1 half a 1 8th. Four Per Cent. Bank Annuities 1746 89 a 88 3 4ths. Ditto 1747 88 7 8ths a 3 4ths. Three per Cent. Annuities 79. Million Bank 99. Equivalent 97. Royal Aſſurance 70. 1 half. London Aſſurance no Price. Engliſh Copper 5 l. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent Ditto. no Price. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 0 d. India Bonds 4 s. a 2 s. Diſc. Three and a half Salt 1745 no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets 9 s. 16 s. 6 d. Subſcription 1748, 85 1 8th a 1 4th a 1 8th.

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